ARRIED REPORT THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

## SUMNER.

The Effect of His Displacement on the Republican Party.

Minister Thornton's Alleged Complicity in the Movement.

Sumner's Friendly Relations With the British Commissioners.

His Position in Regard to the Alabama Claims.

MALICE OF MR. FISH.

Heavy Combination Against President Grant's Renomination.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1871. The excitement arising out of the removal of mittee on Foreign Relations does not subside as wished and expected. There were those tily as some of those whe took part in it WHO SUPPOSED IT WOULD BLOW OVER

ike the removal of Mr. J. D. Cox from the position of Secretary of the Interior, and that in a day or two the party would settle down to the old jogtrot and nothing more would be heard of it. Sumner, nowever, turns out to be a different man from Cox. The latter was a comparatively obscure man, with no party in his own State behind him and no geneowing throughout the country. Sumner is BACKED BY A FORMIDABLE MAJORITY

If the republican party in his own State and in New England. That portion of the party known as the anti-slavery element, which forms a sort of substrata all over the country to the republican organization, has been stirred to its depths. This is shown by the numerous telegrams, letters and newspaper ardoles expressive of indignation at the action of the Senate which Mr. Sumner has received from the old lights and leaders of the anti-slavery party. For the letters or relegrams to be published. He is so familiar by a long experience with the men who end these messages that he know that

ONCE AROUSED they will not be easily quieted. The removal of Sumner is still the leading topic of conversation in all circles. Men are now beginning to inquire more seriously into the cause of his deposition. Nobody believed at the time of the debate in the Senate, and nobody believes now that it was done on account of the personal relations said to exist between Mr. oner, the President and Secretary Fish. People say this is

TOO FLIMSY A PRETEXT, and they insist there must have been something else of greater importance. As to the charge that at a social gathering Mr. Sumner refused to answer Mr. Fish when he asked a civil question, Mr. Sumner says he cannot remember when or where it was.

"It may be possible," says Sumner, "that on some me how I liked the terrapin or the oysters and I was too busily engaged to hear what he said, but I do to a civil question, no matter by whom propounded." "It is just possible," observed a wag of a Senator who heard of this, "that Fish was offended because Summer refused to give his opinion on a branch of elated. Perhaps Sumner was afraid to say that the in was a slow sort of fish."

It has been stated that to Mr. Sumner that some THE BRITISH MINISTER

received instructions from his government that 30 long as Summer remained at the head of the Commitsee on Foreign Relations there was no chance for a settlement of the questions pending between the United States and England. The story goes that Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, communicated this intelligence to Secretary Fish, who in turn laid It before the President. Mr. Fish called the attention of the President to the fact that Mr. the policy of the administration, and that no practicable settlement could be made under it. The conduct of Mr. Motley, at London, was referred to in this connection, and Mr. Fish reminded the President that Mr. Motley was the immediate representative of the views of Mr. Sumner. The President acquiesced in the views of the Secretary of State and came to the conclusion that Mr. Sumner ought to be removed. Mr. Fish, in a subsequent interview with Sir Edward Thornton, informed him that THE PRESIDENT ACCEDED TO HIS REQUEST,

and that he would use his influence to have Mr. Sumner displaced from the chairmanship of the mmittee on Foreign Relations. In the meantime an interview was had with Senators Chandler, Conkling and Edmunds, and the facts set forth by the itish Minister as coming from his government were laid before them. They coincided at once with the dent's views of the case, and the determination was then formed to remove Mr. Sumner. On the other hand, Mr. Sumner states that the report of his intended speech against the Joint High Commission published at the time when he was an invalid was a gross fabrication. He not only never intended to make such a speech, but he had never thought of it. Whatever may have been his views as to the propriety of appointtween this country and Great Britain, he did not suffer himself to mention them to any individual He proposed that the Commission should first do its work and then, as a member of the Senate, he would be at liberty to criticise it. His

PERSONAL RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH MEMBERS of the Joint High Commission are of the most England and also Professor Montague Bernard. Soon after they reached this city they called upon a severe indisposition. On frequent occasions he has been invited to dine with them, but his health also the invitations of the Spanish Minister and meny other gentlemen. Last evening for the first

DINED WITH THE BRITISH COMMISSION at the residence of Sir Edward Thornton. There was nothing said at the dinner to indicate that the British Commissioners were in any way dissatisfied with Mr. Sumner. On the contrary, he says their manner toward him was most cordial. On many occasions he has visited the English Commissioners at their private resi-dence and engaged with them in friendly conversa-tion. Nothing has ever passed between them which would indicate that Mr. Sumner was for or against the Commission. Sumner is of opinion that the

were inspired from the State Department and were the result of the personal hostility of Mr. Fish. Sumner says that he proposed to himself when the result of the Commission's labors was laid pefore the Senate to express himself as became an ependent American Senator. He had done nothing in advance, either by way of advising his Senators or by newspaper report, to prejugovernment instructed its Minister here to demand his removal from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations as a condition precedent to the settlement of our difficulties with Great Britain. If this was a fact, however he regarded it

BACKDOWN ON THE PART OF OUR GOVERNMENT on the question of the settlement of the Alabama claims. It will be remembered that when he made ciaims. It will be remembered that when he made his famous speech on the Clarenden-Johnson treaty he was endorsed not only by a majority of the Benate, but by the general public sentiment of the country. He maintains the same views still, and

should the result of the deliberations of the Joint High Commission reach no better conclusions he will take the same ground again. It is conceded by the leading republican politicians in both Houses of Congress that the removal of Mr. Sumner from the position he has so long held has settled THE QUESTION OF THE RESOMINATION OF GENERAL

Before the difficulty with Sumner took place a combination had been formed among the republicans to defeat his renomination. His part in the removal first it existed only in the West, but now it has communicated to New England. With the excep-England Senators favor Sumner. Hamlin's opposition to the Massachusetts Senator is of when Lincoln was renominated for the Presidency, Massachusetts defeated him for the Vice Presidency, and this is the first time he has had an opportunity to pay them back. It is not by any means therefore, that in voting against Sumner he reprener, of Massachusetts; Patterson and Cragin, of New Hampshire; Morrill, of Vermont; Ferry and Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Sprague, of Rhode Island, will, it is said, lead the delegations from AGAINST GRANT IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Logan and Trumbuli will probably de as much for Illinois. Fenton will control his friends in the New York delegation in the same direction. Forney will have considerable influence with the Pennsyl vania delagation, and Schurz will have something to say to the Missouri representatives. All thes geatlemen have taken sides with

SUMNER AS AGAINST GRANT in the present fight. The friends of the administration were considerably elated at a report which obained some circulation yesterday to the effect that Summer proposed to make

A PERSONAL ONSLAUGHT ON THE PRESIDENT n the Senate. He says that he intends to do nothing of the sort. Unless he is provoked into a debate on that subject he will for the present maindrawn into a personal controvery with the adminis Grant, and a much older one, and he intends to stand by that party. The mere fact of his removal the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee will not prevent him from taking an active part in all questions relating to our intercourse with other governments. Upon all questions reported by the Foreign Relations Committee to the Senate, he will have his say as usual. and the fact that he knows more about them than any other member of the Senate will retain fo HIS OLD INPLUENCE.

It is rumored to-night that General Cameron has no intention now of accepting the position of chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. He would ike to serve the President as against Sumner, but he is too old to undertake the duties and responsi-

bilities of the position. The understanding is that Senator Morton will be made the chairman of the

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. CAMERON. Next to Mr. Sumner Senator Morton is, perhaps, more familiar with the duties of the position than any other member of the Senate. Being the right hand man of the President and his special adviser upon all matters he would be more acceptable than Mr. Harlan, who is the next member on the commit tee after Mr. Cameron. In the fight between Sum-ner and the President Senator Morton maintained a strict neutrality, refusing to say anything about Mr. Sumner, but voting with the majority of his party in the Senate on the question of Sumner's removal.

The sober second thought of the leading members of the republican party is that, whatever may have been the faults of Mr. Sumner, the President has

in insisting upon his removal. It is not believed that the matter will result in a disruption of the republican party, for the reason that Sumner insists oon maintaining the party organization. There are very few, nowever, even among the friends of the President, who do not concede that this affair has decided the research his renomination. Those er seem anxious to shift the responsibility upon other shoulders. Very few of the republic cans in the Senate who voted to depose Sumner are willing to deny the fact that it was a great party blunder. They justify themselves

PARTY NECESSITY AND DISCIPLINE. On this issue they appeal to the country and on no there is no question but that there would be a different result, but it assumed such a shape in the republican Senatorial caucus that but one course was left for the friends of the administration. A gentleman who called upon the President last evening

EXCESDINGLY GRATIFIED at the removal of Sumner. The President does not seem to look at the matter in the light of political consequences. He evidently regards it as a perparty will settle down to an acceptance of the situation. Shrewd politicians, however, see that the personal triumph is fraught with public danger.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE REMOVAL OF MR. SUMNER.

Republican Papers in a Muddle-Democratic Rejoicings.
We publish below extracts from our exchanges

showing the spirit of the press on the subject of Mr. Sumper's displacement from the chairmanship of

the Committee on Foreign Affairs:—

THE REMOVAL A NECESSITY TO BE ACCEPTED. THE BOSION Ecenting Traveller accepts the situation of Mr. Summer's removal. While admitting that a large party of republicans are dissatisfied with the President's conduct, it is mindful of the fact that the Senator had no right to a continuance of the office he held so long and that was purely at the disposal of the party to which he belonged. If his associates believed that some other man would fill the office with more advantage to the party it was neither harsh nor unjust to remove Mr. Summer, The question was not as to which side was right, but whether or not the majority should rule, and the majority were against Mr. Summer's retention of the office, it would do no good now to say hard things against the republican party; and it should be remembered that the republicans who decided the Senator's removal were upon the scene themselves, and were therefore better judges of the requirements of the party.

therefore better judges of the requirements of the party.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE RIGHT.

The New Haven (Conn.) Daily Morning Journal and Courier regrets that Senator Summer put himself in a position that necessitated his removal. Being in antagenism not only with the President, but with the majority of his colleagues, it was required that some one else should fill the important trust from which he has been removed. It was the President's right to demand the displacement of a charman of a committee who would wield his power in opposition to the policy of the government. Mr. sumner's recent illness alone prevented him from delivering a speech hostile to the administration. Sumner is to be alaced now by Carl Schurz: but even these talented and bold Senators will scarcely be able to produce a serious breach in the republican rauks. The people have confidence in Grant. This opposition against Grant will soon die out, as that of Wade and Winter Davis did against Lincoln, for want of popular support. want of popular support.

THE BREACH IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY COM-

THE BREACH IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY COMThe New Haven (Conn.) Evening Register speaks emphatically on "Summer Deposed," "Without his aid," it says, "the reconstruction naws would never have been enacted, and he is now deposed from the position he so honorably filled for the last ten years, because he opposed Grant's scheme for the annexation of St. Domingo. The republican party has attempted to disgrace him, and in this they had the open aid of the President, withquit whom the job could not have been done. Two results have followed. Republicans have been so disgusted by the trick that the breach in the party is now complete, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is a "tricky politician, who was driven out of the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoin not for his honesty," whose selection is "unfortunate for the administration," and who has a worse reputation than any other Senater.

than any other Senater.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

The Hartford (Conn.) Daily Times discusses the Sumner dispisacement in a rejoicing spirit that the days of the republican party are numbered, and, regretfully, that by this unwise act of the administration Senator Sumner should lose the position he has so long and so worthly filled. It asks the reason why, at this important juncture of affairs, a dishonest man like Cameron, who bought his seat in the Senate, and who is a tool of Grant, should be placed in the chairmanship of the Committee on Poreign Affairs, to succeed a man like Sumner, who, more than any other

American statesman, was qualified to handle the intricate difficulties that now especially come before the committee for action. It believes that it was Sumer who, during Seward's secretaryship, guided the foreign affairs of the country, though Seward got all the credit of the wise policy pursued. Upon Grant, the Times thinks, should tall all the obloquy of this disgraceful job; for that it was the President who insisted upon the Semator's displacement is notorious, and equally notorious is if that Grant brought the whole power of his official position, with threats and promises and other vile means, to displace the man who had fearlessly opposed the annexation of St. Domingo, which he is so resolved upon, and which is a job of the most corrupt character.

SUMMER CAN BE DISPENSED WITH.

The Providence Journal is disposed to consider "the opposition to Sumner" in a more philosophical light than many of its contemporaries. It links Sumner or any other Senator is not absolutely necessary for the conduct of the government, and that even all the committees might be done without if there was an extraordinary need that such should be the case. It believes that Sumner has carried on his "variance" to a greater extent than his friends might consider prudent, and parades it before the public injudiciously for a man in his position. He should not be annoyed because General Grant and Secretary Fish know less about diplomacy and international law than he does, but should "bear in mind that a statesman's superiority in knowledge, as in everything else, is most gracefully liustrated when it is made tributary to the highest and bravest national conds." The position he occupied was a high one, but not higher than that of President or Secretary of State, and a chairmanship should not be used to embarrass the government. It was to be noped Mr. Sumner would be reinstated.

The President Reviews of the contraction of the provident or the provident or the provident of the provident of

THE PRESIDENT ENTIRELY AT FAULT.

The Providence Morning Herald is strongly in favor of Summer. It contrasts him with Grant, and wonders how the latter could presume to dictate to him and Carl Shourz. It would seem that, no matter what may have been the past career of out distinguished politicians, unless they bend the knee to Grant they are to be decapitated. Summer refused to do this, and hence he has suffered. He has now to bear "the dogged enmity of the head of the government," as every other Congressman has who reluses to support what are called "administration measures." His successor is Grant's "tale bearer and man of dirty werk." The President forced this quarrel upon Mr. Summer, and it is to be hoped the latter will not shrink from it. Summer has a deep hold upon the affections of the best men of the party; his enemies are not respected by any one.

of the party; his enemies are not respected by any one.

GRANT'S COURSE ENDORSED.

The Albany Evening Journal endorses the removal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It believes that the "rancorous attitude" in which the Senator placed himself toward the President left no other alternative. It must be, no doubt, a matter of pain that a man who shed hastre on the position should be compelled to retire; but the necessity was of Mr. Sumner's making, and it was prejudicial to the public interests that a republicant so high a position should continue longer to perform the duties of an office which required personal intercourse with the President, while it was well known that the President and Mr. Sumner were entirely antagonistic in their views. Then, again, it was reasonable to fear that Mr. Sumner would oppose any treaty negotiated by the administration in reference to the Alabana claims, and this of itself would tend to complicate the great difficulties which at present attend the adjustment of our account with England. Hence the Journal thinks Mr. Sumner's removal was perfectly justifiable.

The Displacement a Fatal Necessity.

count with England. Hence the Journal thinks Mr. Sumner's removal was perfectly justifiable.

The Displacement a Fatal Necessity.

The Newark Dauly Advertiser thinks the displacement of Mr. Sumner was necessary, and while it removed him from the leadership of the republican party in the Senate, it was also a deserved rebuke to him for his antagonism to the policy of the administration. The Advertiser traces the quarrel between him and the administration to the President's recall from England of Mr. Motley, whose views upon the Alabama claims were in harmony with those of Sumner. The tone of both these gentlemen was entirely aggressive toward England. It was said, also, that Mr. Sumner's language in conversing about the President and the State Department was "startlingly violent," Personal intercourse had ceased between him and the President and Secretary of State. The republican caucas had to consider many things in his favor, but there were so many objections to his re-appointment to the office that his removal was almost a necessity. It was not the St. Doubling question that weighed against him, for this is certain to be decided against annexation. The chief difficulty lay in his well known opposition to the basis upon which the Joint High Commission was appointed, and in anticipated trouble when the report of the Commission would come before the Senate. It would be equivalent to a vote of censure upon the President were he appointed. He did not hold the office by prerogative, and to transfer him to another important position could not be considered insulting. But that a serious breach has been effected in the party by his removal is certain.

The Washington Evening Star is against Sumner

effected in the party by his removal is certain.

A CHAMPION OF GRANT.

The Washington Evening Star is against Summer and for Grant. It does not believe that the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations is a place for self-glorification, and thinks that he who holds the office should be in better accord with the President than the chairman of any other committee. The position is a confidential one, and hence the retention of Mr. Summer in that office, remembering his antagonism to Grant, would be destimental to the public interests. It could not be expected that, in the settlement of our difficulties with England, he would abor to bring about results that would redound to the prestige of Grant's administration; nor could it be expected of the government that it should, knowing this, retain in a post of honer an official from whom it would receive nothing but embarrassment. At the usual time for the appointment of committees the Committee on Foreign Relations was selected with a regard for the work that was to be done by that committee; and it was not unreasonable to remove any Senator whose presence would only impede the progress of the work. Americans are not

move any Senator whose presence would only impede the progress of the work. Americans are not sentimentally sympathetic, and Mr. Sumner will receive but little public sympathy.

THE QUESTION NOT A PERSONAL ONE.

The Suffaio Express argues that there should be no hesitation about Mr. Sumner's removal, if it be true that he is not on speaking terms with the President or Secretary of State. Hostility "between the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the administration should not be allowed to exist for a moment." Under such circumstances the question of Mr. Sumner's removal ceases to be a personal quarrel.

SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR A "HUGE ROGUE."

personal quarrel:

SUMNRA'S SUCCESSOR A "HUGE ROGUE."

The Lynchurg (va.) Virginian, while it knows no stain upon Sumner's private character, believes him to be "irascible, self-opinionated, pedantic and often overbearing," in regard to his successor, it says that Cameron is "one of the most venal and corrupt men in the country," who "never hesitated to buy preferment, and, with money, more than once manipulated the Pennsylvania Legislature to secure his return to the Senate." He was ejected from Lincoln's Cabinet on account of some sharp practices, and, if reperts be true, "he has lately been trying his hand on some of our unsophisticated "tellow citizens" in the Virginia Legislature. Simon is a huge rogue, and, if he has half a chance, will steal the whole of St. Domingo, not leaving a single lot to our werthy Executive." leaving a single lot to our worthy Executive." Therefore his appointment looks bad for a healthy moral tone in Congress.

moral tone in Congress.

GRANT'S DICTATION.

The Paterson (N. J.) Press says that Grant on Monday last "dictated the names of the committee of five who reported Sumner's removal to the caucus," and that this was the result of "a certain agreement between President Grant and certain Senators."

SUGGESTIONS FOR GRANT.
The Philadelphia Press undertakes to prove that Grant is not responsible for the removal of Summer, but throws out suggestions to him in this connection. It thinks that there is nothing in the St. Domingo question werthy of an hour's debate, but is mingo question werthy of an hour's debate, but it admits that wenty-six gentlemen of the republican caucus at Washington removed Summer on account of the St. Domingo question. It characterizes as "attempts to change the excuse" all the arguance of the st. Domingo question. caucus at Washington removed Summer on account of the St. Domingo question. It characterizes as "attempts to change the excuse" all the arguments that have been advanced why Summer should be removed in consequence of his hostility to the annexation scheme and his opposition to the basis upon which the Joint High Cemmission is to arrive at a decision in reference to the disputed questions between America and England. Schenck belongs to the Commission, and yet he was the boldest anti-British agitator. The Press feels confident the British members of the Commission did not ask for Summer's displacement. Nor does it think that President Grant would follow the fatal lead of Buchanan, when the latter was placed in similar circumstances. Dawes offended Grant, but after some hard scolding Grant forgave him. Why should not Grant forgive Summer? After President Harrison died Tyler came in as Acting President. Clay quarrelied with Webster, but Clay 'preserved his fidelity alike to his party and his country,' Seward did much to advance the interests of the country during Andrew Johnson's term of Presidency, yet Seward 'never met Johnson.' If Grant 'needed any further suggestions they would be found in the weakness of James Buchanan in giving directions to slaughter Stephen A. Douglas, more than tweive years ago.' Douglas, in many respects, was to Pennsylvania what Sumner is to Massachusetts. And the democratic party split upon the removal of Douglas from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories.

STRONG ARGUMENTS AGAINST SUMNER.

The Chicage Evening Post thinks that the question of Mr. Sumner's displacement is not by any means settled. The democratis opposed the removal, even to the point of insubordination, and declared their intention to bring the matter before the Senate, The Post is alarmed at this, for, the democrats being opposed to the annexation of St. Domingo, might coincide with the disaffected republicans, and then Sumner should necessarily become victorious. But this would be lamentable, as a breach in

Senate should not be sacrificed to his whims.

STRONG FOR SUMNER AND BITTER AGAINST CAMERON.
Their Philadeiphia Evening Telegraph, while it speaks in most decided terms against Sumner's removal, is especially indignant that such a man as Cameron should occupy the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. It does not, however, directly accuse Grant or placing Cameron in the position for "the job of St. Domingo," but rather discusses the matter antithetically, and in doing so

uses strong language:—"The old chairman was remarkably well fitted for the position, and the proposed new one is terribly disqualified." "No mandouble his (Sumner's) intellectual greatness," and "whatever men may think of the audacity, cunning and rapaciousness of Cameron," no one thinks him fifor the position to which he has been appointed. "When the highest legislative body in the land discards Sumner and selects Simon Cameron as its instructor, its leader, its organ, and its inquirer into the complicated details connected with foreign relations, the schoolboys should no longer be surprised that a horse was made consul in Rome." To strike Sumner down for one disagreement was an outrage and is an indication that the independence of the Senate is gone, and will compel the betief abroad that it is truculent to patronage. The whole land may well biaze with indignation at Cameron's appointment—he who ought not to be in the Senate, who was condemned by a congress of his own party, whose neglect while at Russia was dangerous to the interests of the country. "But to make him chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations would be a crowning and ineffaceable national disgrace." It is more important taht Sumner should occupy the position because of his agreement with the policy of the administration. The St. Domingo question was voted at the polis in 1869, 1870 and 1871.

The Damesville (Ohio) Dathy Courter considers that

1869, 1870 and 1871.

SUMNER VS. SUMNER.

The Danesville (Ohio) Daily Courier considers that "the supersedure of Mr. Sumner was invited by himself, by his personal attacks on the Executive and persistent arrayal of himself against the foreign policy of the administration."

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Apathy Among all Parties Over the Election To-Morrow.

Effect of Sumner's Displacement on the Republican Majority.

General Opinion Unfavorable to the Action of the President.

Probable Election of a Democratic Congressman.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 12, 1871. Although there is but a single day intervening before the State election there is still the sam apparent apathy and indifference which have characterized the campaign from the beginning. LACK OF EXCITEMENT

pending a political contest has rarely if ever been known in New Hampshire, and the cause of it is an enigma which the politicians on neither side can satisfactorily explain. It is true that both voters and arousing the old ones to a sense of their duty on Tuesday, but there is an entire absence of that enthusiasm and hurly-burly which have made former campaigns in the Granite State so famous The existing

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GENERAL GRANT AND and the removal of the latter from the head of a committee with which he had been so long identified, has caused but a trifling ripple of commotion, although it is an act which both the republicans and democrats severely rebuke. That it will affect the republican prospect of the election more or less there is not the slightest doubt. Even the republicans themselves admit this. But they do not reckon that it will draw away sufficient votes to defeat the election of Mr. Pike, their gubernatorial candidate. A few democrats differ from this prophecy, but the majority of them are not sanguine of success, except in the election of Mr. Bell for Congress in place of General Stevens. With

however, I think the democrats could have turned this Grant-Sumner imbroglio to such an advantageous account as to have swept this, State. There are about 1,500 voters in this State who are wedded either to temperance or labor reform hobbies, and if they should happen to fall over on the democratic side of the fence in consequence of the political troubles at 7 diffusion, the result Thesday night may be alto-rectar different from what the sanguine republicans anticipate. I have talked freely with the leading politicians of both parties about the row between the F recutive and Mr. Summer and its probable effect here and in Connecticut. Mr. Rollins, chair man of the Republican State Committee and manager of their forces for years, does not believe that He deplores the circumstances though and thinks that it will not redound to the full strength of either article in

DEFENCE OF SUMNER and condemning Grant, which Mr. Fogg published Friday evening and which I then forwarded to the HERALD, has found an approving response everywhere in the State, and the demo-crats will distribute it at the polis Tues-day. Although the politicians endorse its sentiment they regret that its utterance was not reserved until after the election. Before the article was published one of the members of the Republi can Committee waited on Mr. Fogg and pleaded hard and eloquently for its suppression. The latter was in exorable, however, and would not be perabout what he regarded as a mest monstrous outrage. One prominent republican told me this evening that if it had not been for Charles Summer there never would have been a republican party, and I am not wandering from the truth in asserting that this is the sincere opinion of nine-tenths of the republicans of not only New Hampshire but of all New England. He further declared that while this act of General Grant's might be the one which would end his political existence he did not think it would be so damaging to the republican organization as many believed. "Men may pass into oblivion," he said, "but the principles of a great, just, political party are imperishable." He, like most of the others, feared that their

owner may pass into oblivion," he said, "but'the principles of a great, just, political party are imperishable." He, like most of the others, feared that their

MAJORITY WOULD BE DIMINISHED in consequence of the unfortunate row, but he did not believe they would lose the State. Every efforthe said had been made to keep the details of the trouble from being circulated in the interior of the State, and he believed nothing of an inflammatory or incendiary nature had gone out except the Friday's editorial of Mr. Forg, of Concord. The republican papers here in Nashua, and in Fortsmouth have not only been persuaded to withhold all expressions of opinion, but their allusions in the news columns have been of the very briefest character. He did not say so in so many words, but the inference was that the Republican Committee was acting as a sort of a CENSOR OVER THE PRESS until after the election. Since yesterday morning I have been in Concord, Nashua and Manchester, and have searched in valu for a republican who sustains Grant in his conduct towards the Massachusetts Senalor. All whom I have met have manifested a silent indignation towards the Executive, and I have it from reliable sources that the same feeling is cherished in all sections of the State where the news of the trouble has been promulgated in detail. Summer is their pet political idol, and they seem unwilling to go back on the veteran. I asked one man if he did not think it requisite for the President to have a confidential friend at the head of such an important committee as that on Foreign Relations, at a time like this, when there are so many grave foreign questions pending. He did not think, he answered, it was so necessary that the chairman should be a personal friend of the Executive as it was that he should be a tatesman and one familiar not only with foreign disjonancy but with the differences between this and foreign nations which we are now trying so hard to adjust. Mr. Summerhe believed was just the man at this time for the place from which Gener

Notwithstanding the apathy of the campaign which I have described, it is the opinion of your correspondent that the vote on Thesday will be much heavier than is anticipated. The season is almost a month in advance of the usual New Hampshire spring. The roads are everywhere in excellent condition, and with these unusual and favoring appaires. THE YEOMANKY

will be likely to come out in tuil force.

Without claiming the gift of a Lottie Fowler for determining coming events, I will venture a prophecy—That the result of Tuesday's contest will be the election of a republican Governor by a smaller majority than sluce the party came into power here, and the election of two republican and one democratic Congressman, and an increase of the democratic minority in both branches of the Legislature.

AUSTRIA.

The Latest Fabrication of the European Press "Bohemians."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 12, 1871. A few days since, as I was informed at the moment, a sensation report appeared in the Vienna Vaterland to the effect that "a volcanic mountain in the Tyrol had caved in, burying a town with 900 inhabitants." The story was so palpably false that when received in due course by mail it was not

The agent of the press telegraphed to Vienna to ascertain what, if any, foundation there was for the statement, and was informed in reply that it "had none, and was a sheer fabrication."

## THE RAIN STORM. The fine weather which made the hearts of all

water-girt Gotham glad on Saturday, with its clear sky, fresh breeze and gental temperature, departed from us as the shades of evening came around A wet Saturday night in New York is a dreary sight. The poor people who their marketing to do tramp suitehly along the shining pavements, with the rain dripping from their garments. The marketing must be from their garments. The marketing must be done, and the crowds of mothers of families, with wistful faces, surged and slipped along until the midnight belis tolled on the murky air and the stores one by one closed their eyes for the night. After midnight the rain ceased for a few hours, as if glutted with the discomfiture it had caused the thinly clad and the needy in the earlier hours. Heavy masses of cloud moved across the sky, and at four o'clock, when the large dailies were printed and the early newsboys were rubbing the sleep out of their eyes round Printing House square, down came the rain again with a heavy, vengeful pour, wetting compositors and printers, and such of the tollers of the pen as duty kept at their posts until that unseemly hour. Along the screets posts until that unseemly hour. Along the street belated roysterers moved, with all the fun saddene in them, and morning found the sun struggling with the clouds and the rain still pouring. The churches suffered by the rain in the matter of worshippers, and a stay at home was the order of the day where those who would, under brighter auspices, have aired their budding finery, were enabled to practice the downstic virtues.

Threatened Freshet in the Merreimac. CONCORD, N. H., March 12, 1971. It rained all last night. During the past two days the Merrimac has risen six feet, and is still rising.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mr. A. Roig has leased the San Francisco Minstrel hall and will begin his season on April 10 with the Satsuma Japanese troupe, twenty-three in number. THE EUTERPE SOCIETY has elected the following W. Coe. President: Dr. Needham, Vice President; Rev. John W. Shackleford, Secretary; Albert Weber, Musician; Doc. Leipsic, Treasurer; G. W. Birdseye, Librarian, and John P. Morgan, Conductor. The specialty of this fine vocal society is the encourage-

ment of American talent. MARIE KREES will play a Bach fugue, a melody and waltz by Rubenstein, a fantasia for the left hand alone by Coenen, and Liszt's "Polonaise in E," at her tenth recital at Steinway's on Saturday next.

Nilsson's first appearance as an interpreter of Haydn's "Creation," on Wednesday evening at Stein way Hall, is anxiously looked for. To-morrow (Tuesday) she will sing in concert, assisted by her ACROSS THE CONTINENT, With Byron as the star.

will be given to-night at Wood's.

Makie Seebach will close her career at the Stadt theatre to-night with "Anne Elise" and a grand celebration or peace jubilee. The theatre will be mental, will add to the attractions of the occasion Mme. Seebach also appears as Germania. On Tues day afternoon she plays "Anne Elise" at Wallack's.

Rose D'Erina, the Irish prima donna, will illus trate the music of her native land at Steinway Hall on Friday evening, St. Patrick's Day.

THE LAST WEEK of "Much Ado about Nothing" at

Booth's is announced. "Otherlo" follows it next MISS FANNIE DAVENPORT MAKES her first appear ance since her recent illness as Effic Remington in

"Saratoga" this evening.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12, 1871. Two prisoners escaped from the State Prison this afternoon, about five o'clock. Jeremiah Storms, from Bergen county, in for twenty years for horse stealing, had served but one and a half. Charles Fox. In for seven years, for burglary at Mr. Forken's house, at Lambertville, had served three years. They had been employed in the cookhouse, and made their way unnoticed through the meathouse into the yard, scaled the wall and got away. It was raining at the time and there were few people about. The convicts had ten minutes' start, and had not been captured up to last night. A reward of \$200 is offered for the capture of each of the prisoners. Charles Fox, alias Charles Collins, alias Thomas Fox. was aged thirty-three years, five feet eight and three-quarter inches in height, had a scar on his right thumb and letters "F. F." on his left forearm. The toe of his right foot was disfigured, and he had deep furrows in his lorehead.

Jeremian Storms was thirty-one years old, five feet six and a half inches in height, had gray eyes, dark brown hair, his right thumb off at first joint.

A FRIENDLY CUTTHROAT AT LARGE

At about half-past one o'clock yesterday morning had a little difficulty at the corner of South First and Seventh streets, Williamsburg, which King atempted to settle by drawing a knife and cutting two deep gashes in Humphrey's throat. The wounded man, faint from loss of blood, managed to wounded man, tails from loss of blood, managed to reach his boarding house, No. 179 South Second street, and Police Surgeon Joseph Creamer reached him in time to stanch his wounds and save his life. King made his escape, and the police are after him. He is a shoemaker by occupation, and prides himself on being a "lady-killer." Indeed, the cause or his murderous assault on his friend Humphreys myolves a lady and an umbrella.

THE MOSES TAYLOR AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12, 1871. The steamship Moses Taylor arrived this morning from Honolulu, having connected with the steamer Wonga Wanga, from New Zealand and Australia. She brings a hundred passengers, including Mr. Bandman, the nctor, and his wife; Charles Matthews and wife, and General E. D. Keyes.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Sugar—There is a better feeling in the market: bolders demand an advance; business opened heavy, but improved towards the close; slow of sale, but prices; unaltered. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 21,000 hoxes, of which 8,500 were for the United States, and 4,200 hids, of which 8,500 were for the United States, and 21,000 hids. Freights firm; the following the service of the United States, and 21,000 hids. Freights firm; the following the service of the United States, Stock in The drought injures the growing of tobaces. Stock in the service of the service of the service of the United States, Stock in the service of the United States, Stock in the service of the servic

## SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Herald Special Report from Honolulu.

Terrible Earthquake Shocks and Injury to Property.

Effects of the Convulsions at Different Points.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

HONOLULU, S. I., March 2, 1 VIA SAN FRANCISCO, March 12, 1871.

At seven minutes past ten o'clock on the evening of February 18 a very severe shock of earthquake was experienced at these islands. With few exceptions the walls of all the stone or adobe buildings were injured. The cottage buildings at Punahoa are damaged extensively. Many persons rushed into the streets from their beds.

Three distinct motions were felt-first shaking horizontally, then perpendicularly, and the finish was a distinct wave motion from the southwest. The violence of the shock lasted twenty seconds, the whole fully a minute.

At Lahaika much damage was done to buildings. The Seminary buildings suffered most, the walls being shaken to pieces, though they did not fall. At McKee's plantation a train of sugar kettles was badly injured. Other localities did not suffer much.

At Molokai nearly all the stone walls were levelled, and the frame of a building thrown down. The road to the Leper Asylum was

On Lansia the shock was very severe. Clefts have been opened on different parts of the island, the valley being full of masses of earth and rocks shaken from the mountain

On Hawaii but little damage was done The Hilo and Kau districts received a slight shaking. The volcano is very active, but was evidently innocent of participation in the earthquake. Parties on two different islands state that a bright light was visible in the eastern sky. Chunnies on sugar plantations suffered little. Several shocks have been experienced since, but they were not severe.

The labor question will soon be settled. Two companies of Chinese have landed here seeking work-one from China and one from

## AUSTRALASIA.

Parliamentary and Commercial Progress in New South Wales.

Consequences of the Franco-German War.

Crime, Religion, the Drama, the Mines and the Crops

Sydney, New South Wales, Jan. 31, } VIA SAN FRANCISCO, March 12, 1871. The New South Wales Ministry have been re-

elected. Parliament is now sitting and is discussing a vote f confidence. The debate commences to-night. A ministerial defeat is improbable.

A new tariff is likely to be imposed on Friday. The government and Chamber of Commerce favor a direct California mail service in opposition to the New Zealand route.

European affairs are still causing uneasiness. The work on the harbor fortifications is proceed ing rapidly. The French war steamer is not permitted to trans-

gress the strict neutrality of the Oneen's governsonable weather.

The crops are injured by unfavorable weather. An Irishman named Martin murdered his wife, her father and mother, near Orange. He is now in A German woman named Rumpf out the throats of

six chudren and then her own, near Bourbalo, Rich diggings, extending about three miles, have been found at Seelong. Thomas Slingsby, a settler on Fish river, was killed

Thomas Slingsby, a settler on Fish river, was killed by lightning.

Great scandal has been occasioned by Catholic priests causing the removal, from the graveyard, of the remains of the Postmaster-General. The government has offered a large reward for evidence that will convict the perpetrators of the outrage.

Mr. andiMrs. Charles Matthews, who are passengers in to-day's steamer for San Francisco, will visit the Eastern states of America after the close of their engagement in that city.

Another sliver mine has been discovered near Brindwood.

The iron ship City of Sydney, from London, is missing. She had a valuable cargo. Insurance is refused.

The American whalers Xantho and Osceola were spoken near Tristram de Cunha. They reported having met with fair success,

The Victoria Parliament has been dissolved, and the general elections are proceeding. They cause great excitement. The Catholics are in opposition to the ministerial party.

The Victorians won in the intercolonial ride match, beating the Sydneythes by sixteen points,

Mr. Carlgan, the principal of the Wesley College, is dead.

In last year's revenues there was a deficiency of

Another hundred pound nugget has been found at the Berlin diggings.

A permanent defence corps and naval reserve

A permanent defence corps and naval reserve have been established.

The wheat crop is a partial failure.

The bark Runnymede, laden with wool, was burned at Hobart Town.

Governor Blackall, of Queensland, died on the 2d, and Colonel O'Connell is Acting Governor, pending the action of the British government.

The land telegraph lines have been completed, and are ready to be joined to the Batavin cable.

Prince Alfred sailed from New Zealand in the Galatea on the 17th. It is expected that he will reach England by the end of April.

The new ship City of Auckland, when nearly ready to sail for London with a cargo of wool, gum and flax, was burned in Auckland Barbor.

An agitation has been commenced in Adelaide to compel the mail steamers to call at a South Australian port or to force the withdrawal of the subsidy.

The Adelaide corp market is very prisk and large.

trailin port or to force the withdrawar of the Sudsidy.

The Adelaide corn market is very prisk, and large sales of wheat are making at 8s. 6d. per cental.

The ship Mary King, from Mauritins, has arrived at Adelaide.

The mail steamer Rangoon, from Sydney, has arrived at Melbourne en route for Galle. She takes out less specie than usual.

NAVAL.

The colonial war steamer Nelson it is likely will be sent to meet the monitor Cerberus at Galle.

Exchange on London at sixty days one per cent premium.

premium.

American goods are well supplied at Sydney.

Kerosene has a tvanced, best 66c, to 68c, the English gailon. Square lumber scarce. Fine tobaccoes are wanted.

At Melbourne sales of kerosene are making at 56c, to 95c. Lumber is dull. Tebacco quies.